

Types of Industrial Waste and Methods of Their Processing

M. Karimova

Teacher, Fergana Polytechnic Institute
kmuxtasar345@gmail.com

M. Yo`ldasheva

Student, Fergana Polytechnic Institute
yoldashevamuhayyo99@gmail.com

Abstract: This article highlighted the effective results of the use of secondary waste products as raw materials in the production of building materials.

Keywords: Construction, industry, project, oil, building materials, ecology, economic development, fresh water, raw materials, sludge.

Today, the construction industry is developing rapidly throughout our country. It should be noted that today the delivery of qualified young cards to the construction complex of our Republic is the most important issue. Taking these factors into account, by paying great attention to the construction industry, we can see them as mature personnel in the future by implementing new and modern construction materials and engaging in special activities with peer-reviewed young people who are actively involved in the creation of a new project. Another significant point of attention to the construction industry is that more than 50% of the funds allocated to the construction system of our Republic are spent on the production of building materials and product structures. It is worth saying that building materials have many years of their own unique history. That is, building materials have been used since the appearance of life on the globe, but differ from each other in their quality, appearance and composition and shape of the product. As the construction industry develops rapidly, the type of building materials is also becoming more and more. Along with the increase in the type of such products, the quality level of UALR is also increasing slightly. The main reason for this is the emergence of economic competition between product manufacturers. But as the quality of the product increases, the cost of its recognition also becomes more expensive. And this process can negatively affect the rvoji of the construction industry. The ideas of the effective use of secondary resources are being promoted in order to eliminate these negative effects. The use of industrial waste in the processes of production of building materials has the task of saving the natural raw material base and keeping the recognized cost of building materials in a moderate state. Also, today 1/4 of the surface of the world's ocean waters is covered with oil, which causes the living conditions of aquatic living beings, as well as the processes of natural gas exchange between the ocean and the troposphere, to become very poor. "Akad. Laskarin B.H. based on the research carried out under the leadership, a waste-free technological process can be achieved if the following basic 4 principles apply to all of them, regardless of which network the production enterprise belongs to:

1. Organization of the circulating movement of water due to the application of local sewage treatment technology, i.e. limiting the use of natural surface and groundwater as a source of fresh water.
2. Waste of one enterprise to ensure the use by the second enterprise as raw materials, secondary materials, that is, to achieve the processing and use of all types of waste.

3. The organization of a territorial complex of various enterprises, namely, the accumulation of various production enterprises on one land, which provides for the use of raw materials and waste.
4. Ecologization of production, i.e. cleaning raw materials by special processing path, and then reducing the types and amount of waste generated by use"[1]

Currently, the rational use of industrial waste is the most pressing issue today. "Solid waste that falls into the environment is divided into three categories: industrial, agricultural and municipal waste. The main part of industrial waste is: mining and mining-chemical (heaps ,slags, etc.); ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy (slag, slags, dust, etc.); metal processing enterprises (shavings, products that have come out of the Brack, etc.); ormon and yogoch processing industry (yogoch preparation waste, yogoch qipigi, small children, etc.), thermal power plants, energy economy (ash, slag, etc.), chemical and other types of industries (phosphogips, ogarka, sludge, sludge, glass splinters, cement dust), organic production (rubber, platmassa, etc.), food (bone, wool, etc.), light textile and cotton cleaning industry (mineral and organic, dust, sludge, organic and mineral impurities after cleaning cotton, etc.) "[2] as it is, The decision" on measures to radically improve and develop the system for the implementation of work related to household waste in 2017-2021 " serves to further expand the scope of work in this regard. In accordance with the decree, the Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial Departments established control inspections for the formation of waste, their collection, storage, transportation, disposal, processing, burial and realization."[3] it is worth saying that as a result of the activities of industrial enterprises, harmful substances spread to the environment mmuhit. From them: non-ferrous metal salts in the metallurgical industry; cyanides, beryllium compounds, arsenic and others from mechanical engineering enterprises; and gasoline, ether, phenol, methylacrylate and others from plastic production enterprises; pojistirol, chlorbenzene, carcinogenic tar from the nitrogen industry and others; we can see the separation of phenol, methyl alcohol, turpentine and others from the cellulose (paper production) industry, based on these data, it is worth saying that the main sources of soil pollution are: waste from industrial enterprises, liquid waste, waste that spreads through the atmosphere, economic waste that occurs due to human activity, construction, agricultural waste, etc.

References

1. S.M.Turobjonov, M.M.Niyazova, T.T.Tursunov, X.L.Pulatov SANOAT CHIQINDILARINI REKUPERATSIYA QILISH TEXNOLOGIYASI (0 zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o rta maxsus ta lim vazirligi tomonidan oliy o'quv yurtlarining
2. Atrof-muhit muhofazasi, Ekologiya va tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish yo nalishlari bo yicha tahsil olayotgan bakalavr va magistr lar uchun darslik sifatida tavsiya etilgan) 0 ZBEKISTON FAYLASUFLARI MILLIY JAMIYATINASHRIYOTI TOSHKENT - 2011
3. S.M.Turobjonov, M.M.Niyazova, T.T.Tursunov, X.L.Pulatov SANOAT CHIQINDILARINI REKUPERATSIYA QILISH TEXNOLOGIYASI 0 ZBEKISTON FAYLASUFLARI MILLIY JAMIYATINASHRIYOTI TOSHKENT – 2011
4. www.standart.uz
5. Umarovna, H. M. (2021). The vermiculite lightweight concretes and prospects for their use in energy-efficient buildings. Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research
6. Qurilish materiallariva buyumlari. N.A. Samig`ov Toshkent-2013
7. Karimova, M. I. Q., & Mahmudov, N. O. (2021). THE IMPORTANCE OF ELEMENTS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BASED ON UZBEK TRADITIONS. Scientific progress